THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADV

Vol. IX. Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, November 27, 1830.

TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

LAKE DRUMMOND HOTEL,

Situate on the Virginia and North-Carolina line.

THE sub-criber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has rented the above establishment which is now open for their accommodation. The bar will be furnished with the choicest wines and liquors of every description and the table supplied with all the delicacies the Norfolk market affords. Pleasure parties of every description will be freely accommodated.

As the subscriber will spare no pains to make this establishment equal in respectability and comfort to any other of the kind in the United States, he hopes by the most diligent attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Daniel Rogerson.

September 4. *Bal.*

☞ The editor of the Norfolk Herald will insert the above twice a week for 6 weeks and forward his account to the Star office.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of

Knox & Williams,

Have just received from New York and are now opening at the store recently occupied by Knox & Rogerson, a new & splendid assortment of

GOODS,

selected with great care and attention and well adapted to the season and market, which they are determined to dispose of on moderate terms for cash or produce.

Robt. M Knox.
Sam'l Williams.

Eliz. City, Oct. 9.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber having removed from his old stand, to his

NEW STORE,

at the south end of the town, opposite Wm. Moore's store, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New-York with a

General assortment of Goods

adapted to this market, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at as low prices as they can be bought at any other store in town, and on as liberal terms.

Hez. Lockwood

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 2.

BONNETS.

ONE CASE OF BONNETS,

Among which are a few

DUNSTABLES,

A new and fashionable article,

of very fine quality.

For sale by

H. N & T. P. WILLIAMS.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 30.

THE LADY'S BOOK,

No 5—FOR NOVEMBER.

A monthly Literary Miscellany, devoted to Literature, the fine Arts, Fashions, Biographical Anecdotes, Tales, Naratives, Music, Riding, Dancing, Poetry, Embroidery, &c.

THIS work, since its publication commenced, has been encouraged by almost unexampled unanimity and warmth of commendation from numerous journalists, in all quarters of the country. The fifth number, now ready to be delivered to the subscribers, will, we are sure, be quite as well received as either of its predecessors. As a very limited edition of the four first numbers has been issued, and as it is not contemplated to print a second, persons wishing to subscribe had better do so immediately and preserve the work entire.

Embellishments:

View of the *Calico Print Works* at Comlyville—(*Lithographic.*)

Two engraved specimens of *Embroidery.*

Three figures designed to improve the art of *Dancing.*

Two figures illustrative of *Riding.*

Three illustrations of the *Ornamental Artist.*

Contents.—Calico Print Works at Comlyville. The First Born, by Richard Penn Smith. Sleep (original)—Parting Words, by Mrs. Hemans. Riding, illustrated with Engravings. Fugit Hora (original)—To Gl'rose (original)—Embroidery, illustrated with Engravings. Extracts of a Correspondence from the North of Germany, illustrated with Music. Private Apartments of Windsor Castle. The First and Last Born, by Miss M. A. Brown. The Portrait—The Burial of Cora (original)—Solemn Jovestare of the Vassals of the Bavarian Crown. An Evening on the Bosphorus—The First and Last Agony. The Mathematician. Lake Superior. Dancing, illustrated with Engravings. A Daughter's Prayer—Dawn—Anna and Eudosia, a Polish Story. Foreign Quotations. My Mother's Last Kiss—Hymn of the Cherokee Indian. The Miseries of a Vocalist. Sir William Herschel. The Ornamental Artist, illustrated with Engravings. London Fashions for September. The Polonaise.—Knocks at the Door, from the Court Journal. The Two Sexes. Our Friendship, a Song set to Music.—A Sketch, by Willis Gaylord Clark—The Banner of Murat—The Gatherer—Beauty.

CONDITIONS.—This work is issued in numbers, on the first of every month, and comprise fifty-six large octavo pages; to be printed on a fine super royal paper with entirely new type, and carefully stitched in colored covers. Every number will contain a piece of Music, one Copper-plate Engraving, and at least four Wood Cuts, illustrative of some of the contents; and every three months a colored plate of the latest London or Paris Fashions.

The subscription price is $3 per annum, payable in advance; 25 per cent, semi-annually, will be added to all subscriptions that remain unpaid, and the work discontinued to those who neglect to settle up their arrears. Great attention will be paid to forwarding the work to country subscribers, that they may receive it uninjured by mail transportation.—Agents, receiving subscriptions, and remitting the amount to the publishers, will be allowed 15 per cent discount, or a proportionate number of copies of the work.

All letters and communications concerning this work will be promptly attended to. Address

LOUIS A. GODEY & CO.,
Daily Chronicle Office, Philadelphia.

Postage must be paid on all orders for the work.

*** Subscriptions received at this Office.

Blanks executed at this office.

Farmer's Repository.

From the Yadkin and Catawba Journal.

In most of the Northern States, *October* is, of all the months in the year, the most interesting; for it is the period generally selected for their annual Cattle Shows and Fairs.—These are highly gratifying exhibitions; and they usually draw together large numbers of the substantial farmers of the country, to contend for premiums, examine the stock offered for show and sale, the various implements of husbandry, agricultural productions, and the great variety of household manufactures, the fruits of the industry and skill of the wives and daughters of Farmers and Mechanics. The rapid improvement of the country shows the happy influence which these contests of skill, industry and perseverance, have exerted; and the increased importance and dignity with which they have clothed the agricultural and mechanical professions, is every where visible. Improved modes of culture have been introduced, exhausted fields reclaimed, and the value of lands greatly enhanced; and neat and permanent enclosures, and handsome farm houses, with all the necessary appendages, give to the country a highly picturesque and delightful appearance.

We have now before us a list of the premiums awarded by an Agricultural Society in one of the Northern States. They embrace a great variety of objects, all pertaining, directly or indirectly, to agriculture; and among them we notice several for the best fields of wheat, which yielded from 32 to 36 bushels to the acre; for the best fields of rye, one of which produced 40 bushels to the acre, and the lowest yield was 32 bushels; another premium for the best field of oats, yielding 76 bushels to the acre; and another for the best field of corn, estimated, by accurate calculation, to produce 120 bushels to the acre. The lands thus productive, have been cultivated, probably, from 50 to 75 years; and the great secret of their fertility lies in their good management. They have been kept in good heart by a judicious rotation of crops, by manuring, in the usual way, as well as by ploughing in clover and other green crops. But to the Agricultural Societies is that part of the country principally indebted for introducing so judicious a system of farming. Through their means, the experience and improvements of one farmer, instead of being confined to him, or to his immediate neighbors, have at once become the common property of all; every valuable discovery was soon made known; the introduction of valuable exotics, suited to the climate, greatly facilitated; and the whole body of farmers have been brought to act and re-act on each other, most beneficially to the interests of Agriculture.

We pretend to no skill in farming; but it surely needs none to perceive, that what has been done by Agricultural Societies in one part of the country, can be accomplished in any other part, by the organization of similar institutions. Let them be established, and liberally sustained by farmers, and their happy influence on the Agricultural interest will soon be felt. United action, in urging on competition and improvement, will produce the desired result everywhere.

SALT.—The use of salt in the food of horses is becoming very general in the Netherlands. One of the first agriculturalists in the neighborhood of Brussels says, in a letter to a friend, "I give salt to all my horses with the best effect; my own cabriolet horse has had from an ounce to an ounce and a half of salt in his corn every night for the last three years; and during that time he has had excellent health, and taken no physic."

Governor's Message.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN,

You have again the enviable privilege of assembling yourselves together as the representatives freely chosen by a sovereign and independent people, to deliberate upon their concerns, [illegible] for their benefit, and [illegible] of Providence [illegible] clearly manifested in any of the political events of the age in which we live, than in imparting that wisdom to the framers of the Constitution under which you are assembled, and by which that happy form of government was established, which preserves us equally free from the tyranny of the old world, and the confusion and licentiousness of some of the nations in our own hemisphere. Trusting for the success of your labors to the rectitude of your intentions and above all, casting yourselves upon the favor of that being who is "the founder of nations and the builder of worlds," and without whose blessing, all human efforts must be exerted in vain, they must result in the establishment of measures, tending to the advancement and exaltation of the prosperity and character of our State, and the happiness of its people.

The object of all our legislation is the happiness of our citizens, and in furtherance of this object, I would particularly invite your attention to the education of our youth, the internal improvement of the State, and the regulation of the circulating medium, as the three great and leading subjects, which should claim your attention at the present session.—Other subjects of importance will suggest themselves to your consideration too numerous to receive particular attention in an annual communication from the Executive, but of sufficient importance not to escape the vigilance of the Legislature.

The importance of a general diffusion of knowledge is universally admitted; nor is it any longer pretended that learning is unfavorable to morals, or injurious to the best interests of a nation. On the contrary, our own experience as a nation and the history of the world prove to us, that most of those who are condemned to the just punishment of malefactors under the laws of a christian community are the exceedingly ignorant, who have been hurried into acts of violence, or seduced into excess, by the example of a few, whose situation from fortuitous circumstances affords them a passport to luxury, and to criminal indulgence. If then it be true that the vice, irreligion, and consequent poverty and misery of a large portion of our fellow-citizens are to be attributed to their intellectual condition, are these not indispensable conditions to the virtuous legislator? The benevolent designs of the philanthropist and the particular plans of the political economist to promote the general diffusion of education, are mere instrumental expedients in the hands of the legislator, and without the aid of the strong arm of government, must fall "still born," and prove ineffectual for raising the ignorant from their degraded condition. The object of education is to train the young to usefulness, and to fit them for that station, which they are to assume in after life among freemen. Without a proper cultivation of the moral and intellectual faculties, this end can never be attained—these artificial helps have ever been found to suffice. Whilst other members of this great confederacy have been appropriating millions for the general concern of literature, and establishing schools for the education of their youth, thereby enabling them to keep pace with the enlightened age in which we live, has there not been a manifest direliction of duty on the part of those who have been entrusted with the regulation of the political economy of North Carolina, that in all its bounds there never has been established a single institution for gratuitous instruction, even in the elementary branches of education? Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Commons, should this be so? and will you permit it any longer to be the case? Have we not resources approaching almost to immensity lavished upon us? And if they are not properly applied, is it not time to raise a protesting voice against a species of economy, which has so long kept the poor in ignorance, and the State in poverty? Fully sensible of the arduous nature of the duties which devolve upon the Legislature—of the difficulty of reconciling the views even of those most friendly to the establishment of primary schools for the instruction more particularly of the poor, we may yet be consoled by the reflection, that the path is not an untried one, [illegible] other Legislatures [illegible] best results, by ameliorating the condition of society, establishing [illegible] its virtues, morals & religion [illegible] the dominion of education—[illegible] only sure conservators of [illegible] under which we live. [illegible] the State, you have [illegible] from which to compile [illegible] education of the youth of the State. If, in such a system, it be necessary to tax the wealthy for the benefit of the poor, it is in the nature of things that it should be so, and it should be recollected that it is the latter, who are often called on to fight the battles of their country.

The University of the State should, in connection with primary schools, also claim the fostering care of the Legislature. For this institution, spacious buildings have been erected, extensive and valuable libraries have been collected, costly chemical and philosophical apparatus have been procured, by which the professors are enabled to communicate instruction in the elevated branches of learning and science with more ease; and these have been effected in no small degree by private contribution. After having struggled through many years for a precarious existence, until it has attained to a lofty eminence among the colleges of our country, the trustees are reduced to the necessity of either abandoning it altogether, or of turning it over to the Legislature of our country. The last alternative has been adopted. To you, many of whom have received your dearest and most valuable inheritance within its consecrated walls, they are about to surrender their trust; and with that, this "child of the constitution," which, if cherished as it should be, must become the great moral engine of supplying the halls of our Legislature, the Bench, the Pulpit, and the Bar, with that learning and talent, which, without it, will be looked for in vain from other parts of the State, and must be supplied from abroad.—There can be no better test of the enlightened wisdom of a nation, than the extent and sufficiency of its provision for the mental and moral instruction of its children, and we can never hope to establish for North Carolina, an elevated standard of education, or even of social and national virtue until the principles of correct education, and their influence upon society, shall have been known, acknowledged, and practised among ourselves. Is there not a constitutional injunction, on the subject of education, and this too, founded on the *belief* (to use no stronger term,) that a system of *general education*, is indispensable to a system of *general morality*, and that from these *alone*, we can hope to perpetuate the free institutions of our country.

To the internal improvement of the State, the attention of the Legislature has for years been directed, without accomplishing many very important objects.—For the improvement of our intercourse, both personal and commercial, the liveliest interest has been evidenced in every part of the State, and with much propriety; for by these alone can the rich bounties of nature, distributed over our expanded territory, find a market, and a ready exchange for the varied products of other soils, and the fruits of other climates. Yet this, however correct and sound in principle, is liable to hurtful delays, and even utter failure, when undertaken with inadequate means, or managed by incompetent skill. Many of the most liberal and well devised plans for the internal improvement of various parts of the United States have been retarded, and in some instances have proved unsuccessful from these very causes, and have contributed not a little to sink into disrepute the whole system. If an appropriation adequate to some great work of internal improvement cannot be made, it is better to abandon the system entirely for the present—to stop and economize, until our funds accumulate, and our resources are further developed by individual enterprize, and no longer to fritter away our means by small and ineffectual appropriations, which require an additional amount nearly equal to disburse them.

The Board of Internal Improvements, which has ever been distinguished for intelligence, and never more so than at the present moment, is, nevertheless, with the Governor at their head as President ex officio, deemed to be, for all the purposes of their appointment, an inefficient body, and, with great deference to the Legislature, should be dispensed with.—The citizens of the State will not separate the Executive, from the President of the Board, and that courtesy, which they are disposed to bestow on the for-

mer, will produce the most hurtful delays in the transaction of business in every excursion from the seat of Government. It is therefore respectfully recommended that the Board be discontinued, and if any works of internal improvement shall claim the attention of the Legislature, so as to require an appropriation for their accomplishment, that a superintendent of public works be appointed, with a competent salary, who should be responsible to the Legislature for the performance of any enterprize, and to whom the Engineer should be responsible in turn, for the effect to be produced by his own project. Without such direct, and well founded responsibility, nothing valuable can be expected, and it is certain this kind of responsibility does not obtain in our present system.

In my last annual communication to the General Assembly, I had the honor of calling their attention to the re-opening a communication from the Albemarle Sound, to the Atlantic Ocean, and I can but in justice to my own feelings (much heightened upon this subject by a recent examination of the waters of this commodious bay under an act of the last session) permit it to pass without calling your attention to it again. As much opposed as any one to the constructive powers of the General Government, by which the right to make appropriations from the public funds for purposes not *clearly and undeniably national*, is claimed, it is nevertheless believed to be an essential ingredient in the general economy of the nation, no less as regards her pursuits in peace, than a preparation for war, that Congress should have the right of *constructing harbors, erecting light houses*, and *designating ship channels through dangerous bays*. Is then the opening a direct communication from this bay to "the great highway of nations" not a work undeniably national in its character? Are not "the profits of commerce—the dangers of shipwreck—pursuit by an enemy—convenience for privateers and vessels of war;" are *these* not national objects, and of sufficient importance to claim the attention of the General Government? Then a harbor constructed here, will, in the language of their own most distinguished Engineers, "be formed precisely in that part of the coast where it is most needed."

The good sense of the Legislature will readily perceive the special benefit which North Carolina would secure to herself by such improved navigation—yet, whatever may be the peculiar advantages which locality may give to her, as growing out of this improvement, a strong conviction must rest upon the mind of every attentive examiner of the subject, that the general advantage to the whole nation is of such preponderating influence, as to render it an object of peculiar advantage, and to bring it within the pale of constitutional appropriations for the General Government. The citizens of Norfolk, with a liberality and zeal, which have ever characterized the Commonwealth of Virginia, are still pressing on in an enterprize, by which the rich and abundant products of this important portion of our State will inevitably be drawn from us, unless the course of commerce be diverted by the energies of our citizens. If we are then disposed to give the aid of Legislative authority to our Representatives in Congress, by which that influence to which the State is entitled in the councils of the Union, shall be duly felt, nothing can more effectually strengthen them in their efforts at those measures, which, in the prosecution of this business may be found needful.

The permanent and steady value of property, and the certain rewards of industry in any country, depend not less upon the uniform value of its circulating medium, than upon the proper quantity for its commercial purposes; nor indeed can the one be well maintained without the other. An undue issue and employment of currency, thereby imparting an adventitious value to property, have, in most of the States of the Union, produced difficulties and embarrassments, which have seldom failed to overtake with ruin, some of the enterprizing, and many of the most valuable of our citizens. So great have been the evils produced from this source in most of the Western and Southern States, that many are disposed to welcome the return of the precious metals as the circulating medium, to the entire exclusion of paper. This letter, however, has been rendered so popular with most persons, and so indispensable to merchants, for purposes of business, and to the emigranting portion of our community, in consequence of its convenience for transportation beyond the mountains, and an innumerable instances, its return to the extensive owners of western lands residing in our own State, that its almost infinite augmentation was deemed at one period of our history not only as justifiable, but the sure means of advancing the general interest. Yet as the science of banking advanced, and redundancy and speculation were no longer considered as synonimous with prosperity, but that the precious metals had thereby been driven from us and the currency of the country so depreciated as to have lost its exchangeable value, except at so great a discount. [illegible] poor and middle classes of the community in point of wealth, were not unfrequently deprived of all their property without effecting the payment of their debts. And this will never fail to be the case in any community, where the representative of property is in a depreciated state; for it is upon these classes, that the burden of such a currency must necessarily fall. The defects of the system under which we have been practising, its tendency to produce reckless adventure, improvidence and fraud, and its certain influence and effect on the moral feelings, as well as the industry of the country, are considerations which should keep the subject before the watchful vigilance of the Legislature; and there are reasons to apprehend that the present moment is peculiary appropriate for its examination—for although the currency of the country is now in as sound and healthful a condition as it can be made, being uniform in value with the precious metals, and the quantity, probably equal to the demands furnished by the commercial operations of the State, yet it is within the knowledge of every member of the Legislature, that this amount is in a course of such rapid diminution, that it may produce such a sudden appreciation in the value of money, and consequent depreciation in the value of property, as will overwhelm the debtor part of the community in ruin. The State Bank has already discontinued two of its branches, and all the local banks have lessened their circulation to a sum, within one-third of what it was but a few years since, and by a conventional regulation of these institutions with the State, they are all compelled soon to circumscribe their issues within a certain sum, much below even what it now is. When to these considerations is added the fact, that they have all ceased to produce much profit to the State, and less to individual stockholders, it is but reasonable to suppose, that their charters, if not surrendered, will certainly not be extended by the Legislature. The State of North Carolina will then soon have the alternative presented to her, of submitting to a circulating medium furnished by the U. States' Bank, (the existence of which beyond its present charter is certainly doubtful,) or of providing for herself such a medium of exchange, as will best subserve the interests of her citizens, guarding equally against ruinous excess, and sudden deficiency. It is therefore respectfully recommended, that a Bank be established, somewhat upon the principle of the United States' Bank, neither *exclusively* the property of the State, or *exclusively* of individuals—relying neither on the prudence of directors *alone*, nor yet committed entirely to the management of the Legislature. The first, actuated by mercenary motives, and regardless of a due limitation of the quantity of paper to the demands of commerce, might multiply the circulating medium beyond all due bounds—and the latter, feeling only a community of interest in such an institution with the other citizens of the State, and subject to annual change, might require the excitement of individual interest to preserve in a healthful condition the affairs of a Bank. In such an institution, restricted in their annual dividends to a specific sum, and this very little, if any, beyond the legal interest of money, it is believed that an innate check would be provided, whose force and influence from its very nature, would operate on the directory at the moment when loans were made, obviate the motive to excess of issues, and thereby ensure a uniformity in the currency with precious metals—the primary object to be effected by all legislative enactments on this important branch of political economy. And if for such a charter, or any other which the State may grant, a compensation should be required, it should be paid, not in an annual tax, but at the expiration of its charter, and out of the surplus profits of the Bank. For this modification of the system of banking, now proposed and recommended to the adoption of the Legislature, I am indebted to the simultaneous suggestion of two of the most distinguished citizens of the State, who have commanded almost an unequalled share of the public confidence, which will, I doubt not, ensure for it the respectful consideration of the Legislature.

The Congress of the United States at their last session passed a law, commonly called the "Indian Bill," by which the President of the United States is authorized to have so much of the territory belonging to the United States west of the Mississippi, and not included in any State, divided into a suitable number of districts for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians, as may choose to exchange for them the lands where they now reside—and making an ample appropriation for their transportation and subsistence for one year.

This measure, emanating no less from humanity than from wisdom, is the only practicable means of effecting the voluntary emigration of the remnant of Indian tribes still to be found in the southern States—and its consummation was devoutly to be wished for. Certainly the friends of this measure had no right to expect the systematic opposition which [illegible]ed, knowing that it had been approved and recommended by successive Presidents of the United States, ever since the territory proposed to be exchanged, had been acquired for the country. The successful attempt of the present illustrious Chief Magistrate to carry this law into effect, so far as regards the Cherokee Indians, is believed to have resulted from base advisers, many of whom, having fled from the just punishment awaited them in the communities of which they were once members, had become intruders among these people, more ignorant, yet more virtuous than themselves. It is therefore respectfully recommended that the laws of North Carolina be extended over that portion of its territory occupied by the remnant of Cherokees, who have remained within the State; regarding those who have sustained a good character among themselves, as worthy of all the rights of citizenship, not inconsistent with the spirit of our laws, and guarding also against its violation, by such security, as the Legislature may deem it expedient to require.

The Tariff of duties, imposed by the Congress of the United States upon imports, has ever been deemed not only unwise but unconstitutional, and calls at this time for your *solemn protest*. While agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, received equal encouragement from the General Government, all parts of these numerous republics were animated by prosperity—but no sooner was a disposition to foster one, at the expense of another manifested, than the violence and animosity of party spirit, which had been appeased, began to threaten the separation of the Union, which would be nothing less than the overthrow of the most beautiful monument of liberty, that mankind has ever erected. During the deep excitement which has prevailed on this subject in the South, North Carolina has evidenced a magnanimous forbearance under the heaviest burdens she has ever been called on to sustain—and are we yet required to manifest a patience, which can never be exhausted, and a "meekness, which shall bear all things?" Is it supposed that our feelings are but the slumbering embers of discontent, which require only an opportunity to be blown into a flame? Have not recent occurrences in our own neighborhood, from which we have kept aloof, proved that these are not the feelings which have actuated us? Very little is the character of our State understood, if it is believed, that her patience and submission under wrongs inflicted by the General Government, are the effect of servile fear, or a consciousness of insecurity within herself. Interest is the point, upon which she, with all the other States of the confederacy, formed their union, and to suppose that the principles of our government were founded upon any other estimate, and particularly upon any estimate of human character which admits of no alloy, would argue a want of experience in the framers of our constitution, which our own understanding, and our own experience, discard as visionary.

A common treasury, without deriving a common benefit from it, and a common contribution to replenish it, is as unjust, as a community of goods without a community of toil. It discourages all energy by destroying the rewards of labor, and makes one portion of the country dependent upon, and subservient to another—it counteracts the very principles upon which our government was formed, viz: the *common defence and general welfare*.

I transmit to the Legislature a copy of an incendiary publication, which has been circulated very extensively in the Southern country, the design and mischievous tendency of which, cannot be mistaken. The discovery of this inflammatory production in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, and more recently in our own State, can leave no doubt upon any rational mind, that a systematic attempt is making by some reckless persons—some too, who, under the cover of pious exertion to enlighten the ignorant, and lead them from sensualizing darkness, are willing to sow sedition among our slaves—and this book, artfully distorting the peaceful doctrines of the Bible, is intended and well calculated to prepare the minds of that portion of our population for any measure, however desperate.

It is fruitless to complain of the relation between master and servant, and would be criminal in the Legislature to attempt to avoid any responsibility growing out of this relation, (inherent in the political condition of the southern country) by which either the security of property, or its value, may be affected; for in the same proportion as these are secured, will the general protection and comfort of the slave be regarded. As it has been satisfactorily ascertained that some of the free persons of color in the State, have permitted themselves to be used as agents, for the distribution of seditious publications, it is respectfully recommended, that all this class of persons residing within the State, be required to give security for the faithful discharge of those duties which they owe, in return for the protection they receive from the laws of the State. This regulation cannot prove onerous to those who have sustained a good character; for the ease with which they will be enabled to give the security required, will serve as an exemption to them from any unpleasant operations of the law; and it must be remembered, that every wise Legislature should frame its laws to suit their people—to promote the *general welfare*, and adapt them to the circumstances of their country.

Among the most unpleasant subjects to which I feel it my duty to call the attention of the Legislature at this time, is a decision of the Supreme Court, involving a question of deep interest, connected with the criminal law of the State. Under that clause of the Constitution which declares, that "no person shall be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb," the highest judicial tribunal known to the laws of the State, has decided, that where a jury is once charged with the trial of a prisoner for an offence, the punishment of which would affect "life or limb," they can never be discharged without a verdict, and that the expiration of the legal term of the court without the rendition of a verdict by the jury, is, in effect, the adjudication of innocence and liberty to the prisoner.

It would be fruitless to commence an investigation of this subject for the purpose alone, of ascertaining whether "the defect is in the law, or in the administration of the law." It is now the established law of North Carolina, according to which, justice is to be administered in the Courts of the State. The provisions of our penal code have been deemed to be too sanguinary—yet here is a decision, which, following perhaps the tradition of the common law of England, is an outrage upon the moral feelings of society, and magnifies the humanity of the law, at the expense of common sense and common justice—and the General Assembly refusing to legislate upon the subject, have been held by the most distinguished counsel in the State, to sanction the decision of the Court. Little indeed have we advanced in regulating our criminal jurisprudence, and in adapting it to the character of those on whom it has to act, if, instead of tending to diminish the amount of crime, it shall be found to exert a contrary influence on the morals of the community, and that the highest offences against the laws of God and man may be committed with impunity, however indubitably the fact may be established, if the corruption of a single juror can be effected. It is believed the evil may be remedied by repealing so much of the law, as prescribes a period for the close of the term of any Court, having jurisdiction of offences, punishable with death, and authorizing the presiding officer of such court to continue or adjourn the same from day to day, for an indefinite period—or until the verdict of the jury is received, and the judgment of the court rendered upon a capital case, the trial of which may have been previously commenced. And this alteration of the law is respectfully recommended, being deemed sufficient to prevent the recurrence of inconveniences which have been already experienced, and as not coming in conflict with the constitutional provision on this subject.

The acts of the last session, "to enable the State Bank, and the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear to wind up gradually, and to fix a uniform rate of collection," also required the Presidents of said Banks to make known to the Governor, on or before the first day of July then next ensuing, whether these several corporations would assent to the extension of their charters, as proposed by the Legislature. In compliance with this provision of the law, I received from the Presidents of each of these institutions their assent in writing, to the restricted charter—and they are now operating under these acts, as parts of their several charters.

Under a resolution of the last Legislature, authorizing and directing the Governor to appoint an agent in behalf of the State to attend to the adjustment of her claim against the United States "for expenditures made in defence of the country against the common enemy during the late War," I appointed William M. Sneed, Esquire, of Granville. To enable the agent to support the claim of the State, and obtain a fair and equitable settlement all the papers and documents, which the Executive office afforded, were prepared and furnished him. The correspondence on this subject is open to the examination of the Legislature, and will shew, that nothing has been omitted on the part of the agent, which could advance the interest of the State.

If from the many unfounded and iniquitous claims which have been preferred against the General Government, it has been found necessary to guard against extensive imposition and fraud, by requiring all claims to be clearly established—supported by vouchers—and to have grown out of the acts of their authorized agents—and if under the application of this rigid, but salutary rule, to the demands of North Carolina, any portion of our claim should be lost, it is the part of wisdom and of patriotism to submit without a murmur, under the fullest assurance, that every claim compatible with the just rights of the State will be allowed.

The resolution relative to the employment of counsel to defend the interests of the State, in the lands called the Cherokee Lands, against grants fraudulently obtained, has been complied with. So important and difficult is the trust, and so vast the amount of property involved in these grants, that, acting in the discharge of a high public trust, I deemed it necessary and proper, to add to the counsel already employed, Henry Seawell, Esquire—to aid in the defence of the suits now pending in the Federal Court, or such other suits as it may hereafter be found necessary to prosecute or defend.—The counsel thus employed, together with the Attorney General, who was directed by the same resolution to aid in such proceedings, as they might deem proper, to test the validity of the grants the question, have submitted to me a report on this subject, which I have the honor to transmit to the Legislature.

In the year 1817, the Legislature passed a resolution adopting the son of the late Colonel Benjamin Forsythe, and appropriated a sum annually, to defray the expenses of his education; but in a few years thereafter his health became so much impaired as to render a change of climate necessary; and a place was procured for him in the Navy of the United States, as promising the most speedy restoration of his health.—That this State however should not seem wanting in respect for the memory of her brave deceased son, who had sacrificed himself for his country—the Legislature in 1825 authorized the Governor to draw out of the Treasury of the State a certain sum, and vest it in some productive stock—the principal and interest of which should be applied for the benefit of James N. Forsythe, his only son, and be transferred to him, provided he should live to attain the age of twenty one years—but the last account we have of the United States' sloop of war the Hornet, on board of which young Foysythe was distinguishing himself as a Midshipman, leaves no doubt that he, with the rest of the crew, had perished—and this too, a few days before he had attained the age of twenty one years. The circumstance of his untimely death, has deprived me of the anticipated pleasure of transmitting to him a few shares of stock in the State Bank, and a small amount of money and his friends of any benefit from this munificence of the State, unless you shall extend it to his surviving sisters, who are represented as in indigent circumstances, and are no less the descendants of their brave ancestor, whose valour and services you were endeavouring to reward in the person of his son.

The resolution directing the Governor to transmit the act of the last session, to incorporate the Lake Drummond and Orapeake Canal Company, to the Governor of Virginia, and to request a confirmation thereof by their Legislature, has been complied with, and at an early period of the year, the enclosed authenticated copy of an act (marked A.) passed by the General Assembly of that

State, incorporating said company with certain exceptions and alterations to the act of North Carolina, was received, and in obedience to the request of the Executive of Virginia is now laid before you.

About three hundred copies of "a system of Exercise and Instruction of Field Artillery, including manœuvres for light or Horse artillery," and about three thousand of a system of instruction for militia Infantry, being the quota, to which the State is entitled, of these works, compiled for the use of the militia of the United States, and published under an act of congress, have been received from the Secretary of War, and await the distribution of the Legislature.

The file, marked B, contains resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of Georgia and Connecticut, upon the subject of amendments proposed by the States of Louisiana and Missouri, to the Constitution of the United States; and resolutions passed by the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Delaware, on the subject of the present Tariff; which have been received since the last General Assembly, with a request from the respective Executives of those States, that they should be laid before you.

The file marked C, contains the resignations of such militia officers and Justices of the Peace, as have been received during the recess of the Legislature.

The happiness and prosperity which we now enjoy, having been secured to us by the disinterestedness, the voluntary privations of our ancestors—those virtues which we annually commemorate as the brightest ornaments of our forefathers—it should not be forgotten, that the glory of our country is now in our own keeping, and that our duty to posterity, and more particularly those who are immediately to follow us, impels us with inflexible resolution and unwearied perseverance to hand down to them the government under which we live, with as small a portion of error and folly to answer for, as a vigilant guardianship of the interests of the State committed to our care, will enable us to do. In the pursuit of these objects you are now assembled, and it remains only for me to offer you in the high office to which I have been called, my hearty co-operation in all measures calculated for the developement and application of our vast, and hitherto too much neglected resources, and for the furtherance of the public good.

I am, Gentlemen, most respectfully, your fellow citizen.

JOHN OWEN.

Executive Office,
November 16th, 1830.

Federal Court.—The U. S. Circuit Court for the District of North-Carolina, met in this city on Friday morning last, and adjourned on Monday afternoon. Present, Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Potter.

On Saturday, —— *Williams*, indicted for the murder of negro Ferdinand, on Oak Island, which is under the jurisdiction of the United States, was found guilty of Manslaughter, and sentenced to a fine of one dollar and one year's imprisonment. The prisoner being unable to employ counsel, Henry Seawell and William H. Haywood, jr. Esqrs. were assigned as his attornies.

On Monday, *Jonathan Lewis*, from Moore county, charged with counterfeiting, was found guilty, and sentenced to a fine of one dollar and five years' imprisonment. Gens. Iredell and Saunders acted as counsel for the prisoner by assignment of the Court.

Several cases of a civil nature were taken up and disposed of.

Treaty with the Sublime Porte.—Charles Rhind Commissioner to Turkey, arrived in the brig Phœbe Anne, from Smyrna, bringing with him an important *Commercial Treaty* negotiated by him at Constantinople with the Sublime Porte, which we understand is highly favourable to this country. This is the first treaty ever negotiated between the two Governments. Mr. R. speaks in the highest terms of the treatment he received from that government, and the friendly disposition manifested toward this country.

Mr. R. has brought out with him four elegant Arabian horses which he obtained at Constantinople.

[*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, November 27, 1830.

The Rev. R. T. DANIEL, will preach at this place to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A M.

The Rev. THOMAS MEREDITH, is expected to preach here on Thursday evening next, at early candle light.

Census of Perquimans County.—We are indebted to Mr. David White for the following census of the County of Perquimans, for 1830.

White Males.	
Under 5 years old	399
Between 5 and 10	302
Between 10 and 15	302
Between 15 and 20	257
Between 20 and 30	393
Between 30 and 40	228
Between 40 and 50	153
Between 50 and 60	93
Between 60 and 70	26
Between 70 and 80	16
Between 80 and 90	1
Between 90 and 100	1
	2153
White Females.	
Under 5 years old	383
Between 5 and 10	244
Between 10 and 15	286
Between 15 and 20	274
Between 20 and 30	443
Between 30 and 40	252
Between 40 and 50	154
Between 50 and 60	89
Between 60 and 70	34
Between 70 and 80	15
Between 80 and 90	2
	2176
Male Slaves	1408
Female do.	1341
	2749
Male free colored,	144
Females,	199
	243
Total population,	7421

☞ *Roanoke produce.*—A recent rise of water in the Roanoke has brought down considerable produce from that fertile section of our State. It will be seen by our marine news, that within a week past 4 or 5 boats have touched here on their way to Norfolk with about 550 bales cotton, bacon, &c. besides about 100 bales brought by the steamboat Petersburg from farms on the Albemarle Sound.

LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of this State met on Monday last. The meeting was unusally full for the first day of the Session—the whole number of members, five only excepted, having appeared, qualified and took their seats—The two Houses then proceeded to organize by the appointment of their officers. In the Senate, Mr. Matthews nominated D. F. Caldwell, Esq. of Rowan for Speaker; and, on motion of Mr. Montgomery, the name of Richard D Spaight, Esq. of Craven, was added to the nomination. On the third balloting Mr. Caldwell having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was announced as duly elected, and conducted to the Chair, from whence, in a concise and pertinent address, he returned his thanks to the Senate for the honor thus conferred upon him.

Samuel F. Patterson was then appointed Clerk, and W. J. Cowan, Clerk Assistant; Thomas Wheeler, Door-keeper, and Robert Ray, Assistant Door-Keeper.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bateman nominated William J. Alexander, Esq. from Mecklenburg, for Speaker; and the name of Charles Fisher, Esq. of Salisbury, was, on motion of Mr. O'Brien, added to the nomination. On the second balloting, it appeared that Mr. Fisher had received a majority of the whole number of votes, and was therefore elected; and, on being conducted to the Chair, he, in very neat and appropriate terms, briefly tendered his acknowledgements to the House.

Charles Manly, Esq. was appointed Clerk without opposition.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Askew presented a resolution, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of three persons to examine into the expediency of altering or amending the Rules of the last Session of the Senate, for the government of the Senate at the present session: Whereupon Messrs. Askew, Spaight and Hinton, of Wake, were appointed to form said committee. On the motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate agreed to be governed by the Rules of the last Session until the adoption of the report of the committee. Messrs. Jones and Williams, of Franklin, were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the Governor, and inform him of the organization of the Legislature, and of its readiness to receive any communication he may think proper to make. A balloting for three Engrossing Clerks was then had, when Elisha B. Smith was elected Engrossing Clerk; and no other person in nomination had a majority of the votes.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, John Lumsden was appointed principal; and Richard Roberts, assistant Door-keeper. The House then resumed the election of Clerk Assistant, which on the third balloting, resulted in the election of Thos. G Stone.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien, it was resolved that a select committee be appointed to prepare rules for the government of this House, and that in the interim the rules adopted at the last General Assembly be regarded as in force. The Speaker appointed the following persons to compose said committee: Messrs. O'Brien, W. J Alexander, Wright, Stokes and Mhoon. Messrs. Wheeler and Mhoon were appointed of the select joint committee on the part of this House, to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the readiness of the two Houses to receive such communications as he may think fit to make. Mr. Foy presented the following resolution, to wit: "Resolved, that the Public Treasurer report to this House the amount of specie funds belonging to the State, and where deposited;" which was read and adoped; and subsequently, on motion of Mr. Sawyer, it was reconsidered, and, on motion of Mr. Stokes, ordered to lie on the table.

The Governor's Message was yesterday transmitted to both Houses of the Legislature, read and ordered to be printed. We have the pleasure of presenting this important document to our readers in to-day's paper. It introduces to the notice of the Legislature several topics, which, at the present crisis, are of the highest moment to the State of North Carolina, and cannot fail deeply to interest her citizens.

[*Ral Star, 18th inst.*

MARRIED,

In Edenton, on Thursday evening last by the Rev. John Avery, Mr. JOHN B GORLEY, of Washington County, to Miss JANE Y SMITH, eldest daughter of Mr. Robt. H. Smith, of the former place.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST

19th, Steamboat Petersburg from the Roanoke, having in tow the boat Tuscarora, with 95 bales cotton for Norfolk.

22d, Steamboat North Carolina, from the Roanoke, having in tow the boats Dan, Saunton and Mary Eliza, with 447 bales cotton and bacon for Norfolk.

23d, Steamboat Petersburg, from Sandy Point and Cashie river, with 93 bales cotton for Norfolk.

Sloop Wesleyan, Fisher, from South Key, with brandy

SAILED.

Sloop Washington, Mashman, for St Thomas, with staves and shingles.

Schr. Juno, Sparks, for St. Domingo, with shingles.

" Splendid, Jarvis, for Savannah.

" Benj Harris, Neal, for Charleston, with corn.

" Union, Chaplain, for Baltimore, with shingles.

" Sally, Wescott, for Alexandria, shingles

For sale or Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or rent for one or more years, the

TAVERN,

LOTS and other improvements in the town of Hertford, at present occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Wood.—The house has just been put in complete repair, with an addition 30 by 18, two stories, which makes it much more COMFORTABLE and CONVENIENT. A sale of the property would be preferred, for which a moderate price will be taken and an extensive credit given for the payment. Any person wishing to RENT or PURCHASE, can have it on application to the subscriber on or before the 25th of December next.

John Wood.

Hertford, Nov. 27.

FOR RENT.

The house now occupied by the subscriber on Road street. Possession may be had on the first of January. The situation is a good one for a STORE, and the dwelling part a comfortable residence for a family. For terms apply to *Mathew Cluff.*

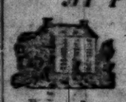
SAMUEL PEDRICK.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 27. Tf.

LAKE DRUMMOND Hotel FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD

AT PUBLIC AUCTION



ON the 15th of December next, on the premises, the above

Valuable Property

situate on the Dismal Swamp Canal half way between Elizabeth-City and Norfolk. There is a spacious and comfortable DWELLING, well calculated for a house of *ENTERTAINMENT*, with the necessary out-houses, and a never failing spring of pure Juniper water a few steps from the door. Its situation for health and for a PUBLIC HOUSE, the subscriber hesitates not to say, is unequalled by any in the lower part of this State.

This Establishment (being situated on the North-Carolina and Virginia line, one half the building in each State) is, in a superior degree, calculated to render facilities for matrimonial and duelistical engagements; and should the purchaser become magistrate, the facilities in the first would be much increased, though rather detrimental in the latter. Indeed it is a stand fully applicable for all the purposes of life, as eating, drinking, sleeping, marrying, duelling, &c. &c. in all its varieties.

Wm. Rogerson.

Oct. 30.

The editors of the Norfolk Beacon and Herald, will insert the above twice a week until day of sale, and forward their account to this office.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

North-Carolina Journal, IS FOR SALE.

THIS Office is well found in all the materials and furniture necessary for conducting a Newspaper. It has two good Presses; and besides the type in common use, it has a quantity of Ornamental, Job and other type, entirely new.

The patronage of the Journal is respectable, and might be much extended.

To a competent person, who would devote a portion of his time and talents to the management of this establishment, it holds out fair prospects of handsome remuneration.

Persons disposed to purchase, will apply to the Editor for terms, which will be liberal and accommodating.

Editors with whom we exchange, will confer an obligation upon us, by the insertion of this notice, in their respective papers, a few times.

Fayetteville, Oct. 27, 1830.

JUST RECEIVED *From the North.*

500 bushels Irish Potatoes,
1000 bunches Onions,
20 bushels Beets.

A lot of Crockery Ware and 18 bbls. New Rum, which will be sold very low for cash or produce.

ALSO on consignment,

A lot of Saddles and a few boxes Hats, which will be sold at N. York prices.

Hezekiah Lockwood.

November 6.

NEW STORE.

I HAVE received from Norfolk, in addition to my extensive assortment of

GOODS,

20 Bbls. of Family and superfine Flour,

16 Bbls. of apple Brandy, and one cask of most excellent Madeira Wine,

which will be disposed of at my usual accommodating terms.

Oliver Fearing.

November 6.

Salt, Pork and Flour.

3000 bushels Turks Island Salt, just arrived and for sale by

H N & T. P. WILLIAMS.

ALSO.

Barrels mess and prime Pork.
Do do Beef.
New superfine Flour.

August 7.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD

ON Wednesday the 15th December next, at the late residence of *Joseph Mullen*, dec'd on a credit of six months his

Perishable Property,

consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Fatted Hogs, 8 or 10 hundred barrels Corn, threshed Oats, Fodder, &c.

Purchasers will be required to give their notes with approved securities to the ADMINISTRATOR.

Nov. 27, 1830 *Tds.*

Just Received

SEVEN tons bar IRON.
100 Sacks Liverpool SALT.

For sale by

Mathew Cluff.

Agents of the Lady's Book

HAVING No. 1. on hand for which they have no use will please return them to the publishers. Address L. A. GODEY & CO.

Daily Chronicle Office, Philad.
Nov. 8.

MOLASSES.

63 HHDS. and tierces prime retailing MOLASSES just received from Martinique per schr. Favorite.

ALSO, IN STORE,

100 bushels Northern Potatoes.

For sale by

Miles White.

Eliz. City, 11th mo. 20th, 1830.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Knox & Rogerson* are requested to make payment to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next, otherwise the accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, as no further indulgence can possibly be given.

Robert M. Knox.

Eliza. City, Nov. 6.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed from their old stand, to the corner brick store, under the National Hotel, opposite H. N. & T. P. Williams' store, begs leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from New York a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries and HARDWARE,

which they will sell low for cash or country produce.

Harrell & Forbes.

Eliz. City, Oct. 16.

NOTICE.

C. & J. GIBBS

WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they continue to transact

Commission Business

in Charleston S. C. and that particular attention will be paid to the sale of corn.

Refer to Messrs.

JOHN WILLIAMS, } *Elizabeth City.*
ISAIAH FEARING, }

October 30. *Ot.*

Hayden's Edged Tools.

Just received and for sale

An assortment of the above Tools by

H. N. & T. P. Williams.

November 6.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received and are now opening a large assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. N. & T. P. Williams.

BONNETS.

ONE CASE OF BONNETS,

Among which are a few

DUNSTABLES,

A new and fashionable article,

of very fine quality.

For sale by

H. N. & T. P. WILLIAMS.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 30.

POETRY.

From the Iris

"THEY THAT SEEK ME EARLY, SHALL FIND ME."

Come, while the blossoms of thy years are brightest [maze—
Thou youthful wanderer in a flowery
Come, while the restless heart is bounding lightest [ways;
And joy's pure sunbeam trembles in thy
Come, while sweet thoughts like summer buds unfolding, [breast,
Waken rich feelings in the careless
While yet thy hand the ephemeral wreath is holding,
Come and secure interminable rest.

Soon will the freshness of thy days be over,
And thy free buoyancy of soul be flown;
Pleasure will fold her wing—and friend and lover [gone!
Will to the embraces of the worm have
Those who now love thee, will have passed for ever, [thee—
Their looks of kindness will be lost to
Thou wilt need balm to heal thy spirits fever, [be!
As thy sick heart broods over years to-

Come, while the morning of thy life is glowing— [die—
Ere the dim phantoms thou art chasing
Ere the gay spell which earth is round thee throwing [sky.
Fades like the crimson from a sunset
Life is but shadows, save a promise given,
That lights the future with a fadeless ray, [in heaven,
Come—touch the sceptre—win a hope
Then turn thy spirit from this word away.

Then will the shadows of this brief existence
Seem airy nothings to thine ardent soul!
And shadowed brightly in the forward distance [goal;
Will, of thy patient race, appear the
Home of the weary, wherein thus reposing,
Thy spirit lingers in unclouded bliss,
While this his dust the curtained grave is closing— [this!
Who would not, *early*, choose a lot like

From the N. Y Evening Post.

INDIAN SUMMER.

The maple's bough is crimsoned o'er,
And the broad forest hills are bright;
The rivulet, hid in shades before,
Winds glimmering in the mid-day light.

Softest of winds, the southern gale
Fills the gay woods with breathings bland, [vale,
Wakies the stream, and sweeps the
And wanders o'er the pleasant land.

Soon fly these bright autumnal days—
Then clouds shall gather, winter then
Shall wake his winds, and fitful rays
Scream faint into the naked glen.

But we will bide the rushing storm,
The frosty morns, the frowning skies,
Till the clear heavens again are warm,
And frozen clouds no longer rise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The amusing dialogue which follows, is taken from an Illinois paper. It purports to have been passed between an illiterate, though shrewdly inquisitive hunter, and a moderate free thinker. It is a happy specimen of close reasoning in a plain common sense way.

Hunter. I say, stranger, what's that'ere thing you've got in your hand, that looks so speckled like?

Reasoner. This? It is the "Free Enquirer."

H. The what?—I tell you what, mister, you need'nt think to throw your flings out that way at a fellow. If I ask you a question, it was a civil one, and you need'nt think to dick name a body a free enquirer, for it. We are used to make free in our country.

R. You are mistaken in my meaning. It was this paper I called the Free Enquirer, not you.

H. Hay! that thing?—What d'ye call it? a paper and a free-inquirer too! Now if that an't funny I don't know.

R. It is a paper. A newspaper called the Free Inquirer.

H. Well now, stranger, since I find you did'nt mean to make fun of a body, I hope you won't take any pride in what I have said; and I'd like to know more about the paper, as you call it. What's it for?

R. Its a newspaper, published in New York, to expose the superstitious notions that prevail about religion.

H. How does it do that?

R. Why, it comes right out and says religion is nonsense, and religious people are all fools and hypocrites.

H. Eh? I dont understand that somehow. There was John Davis that used to fight and git drunk and swear, and play cards, and he went off to camp meeting and got religion, and ever since that he's the civilest, and best behaved, soberest fellow all about. And he's no fool neither; I can tell you I reckon that if you was to hear him talk you'd think so.

R. Psha! its all delusion—all a pack of nonsense I tell you.

H. Well now, Id'e like you would tell me what made him leave off his old scrapes all of a sudden.

R. The fellow got frightened by their screaming and shouting.

H. I don't think so. He's not easy frightened, though he wont fight now; but I seed him one day in a fix that I reckon you would'nt like to be in. Every body seemed scared about him, and he was no more afraid than you are now.

R. Ah yes, I know they have courage enough of common things, but they are afraid of the devil and all that.

H. Why, stranger! see here now; an't you afraid of the devil?

R. I? nonsense—there is no devil.

H. Hay?—no devil! how do you know?

R. Know?—did you ever see the devil?

H. But I never seed every thing.

R. Did you ever see any body that had seen him?

H. No. But John Davis says the Bible says there's a devil. You know, I suppose, what he meant by the bible.

R. John Davis is a fool, and the bible a pack of lies.

H. Hallo! Stranger you'd better not call John Davis a fool—I tell you he an't no fool, and he'd lick you in a minute, any how, and I wont hear him abused behind his back.

R. I do not mean to abuse him—you must not mind such expressions: I only want to convince you of the folly of religion.

H. Well then, you may go on. I begin to feel curious how you find out the bible was a pack of lies.

R. If you could read the Free Inquirer you'd see.

H. Does that say so? How does that know?

R. Why Mr. Owen, and Miss Wright, and Mr. Jennings carry on the paper, and they go on to prove that there is no God; and so the bible can't be true, because it pretends to be the word of God.

H. No God no devil! hurray boys! may be I won't have a frolic. Why then a body may git drunk, & swear and fight, and if he should kill a fellow it would be no great matter.—But stop: How do they know? I don't like to be cheated.

R. Why they say its just a superstitious notion that people have. Nobody ever saw God; and people can't be expected to believe *contrary* to the evidence of their senses.

H. No, to be sure. But then John Davis says the Bible makes out that God made the world. If there an't no God, who did make the world?

R. Make the world, indeed! How do you suppose he'd go about to make the world?

H. I don't know nothing about it. I asked you to tell me how the world came if God did not make it.

R. Come? It did'nt come; It always was.

H. How do you know that?

R. Why reason teaches us so. If there was not something always, how could any thing happen to be?

H. That's what I dont know. And I'll tell you another thing I don't know. If this world always was, without any maker—did it make itself?

R. Make itself! ha, that's a good one. Why don't you know that the earth is dead matter? It could'nt make itself or any thing else.

H. Well, so I should judge—and if it could not make any thing because it an't alive, I wonder how it could change so much. The water runs—trees grow—leaves fall and put out again—fire burns up a heap of truck—beasts, and birds, and fishes, and mankind too, lives and dies, and nobody makes 'um, I cant understand that. They did'nt always be, I know.

R. That's only the fortuitous concurrence of circumstances.

H. The what?

R. Why, it's—its—it just happens so.

H. It's queer sort of fixen, any how, I wonder if such things as this here rifle ever happened so without being made. Where did you say that ere Free Inquirer come from?

R. From New York.

H. Who did you say made it?

R. I did'nt say who made it; Mr. Owen, and Miss Wright, and Mr. Jennings write the pieces for it.

H. Now Mr. I want to ask you a few questions; Did you ever see N. York?

R. No, I'm a western man.

H. Did you ever see that woman and them men you talked about?

R. Who? Miss Wright, and Mr. Jennings? No.

H. Did you ever see the folks that make that paper and print it?

R. No, I tell you

H. How do you know they did it, then?

R. Can't I read?—it says so here.

H. May be it lies. How do you know it don't lie?

R. How do I know it don't lie? I know it don't. Do you think I'm a fool?

H. If you aint you can tell what I asked you. It's a plain question.—How do you know there is such people as them ere? How do you know there is such a place as New York?

R. Why the fellow's crazy. How do I know there are such people as Miss Wright and Mr. Owen, and Mr. Jennings, when I've heard so much about them, see their writings every week? Can't believe my own eyes?

H. Yes, but that's the thing I want to know. How can you prove that they did write them things? To come right out, how can you prove that that paper was printed?

R. Why, I know it was; it could'nt make itself.

H. Yes, I know that; but then could'nt it *happen* so?

R. What nonsense. I read about printing: and that is what they make by printing.

H. As far as I can see, you don't know but what it grow'd.

R. A newspaper grow? What an absurd idea.

H. I don't see but what it might *happen* without a maker, as easy as the world, any how.

Here the dialogue ceased and I came away.

From the New York Observer.

Lord Chesterfield and St. Paul

Mr. EDITOR—The different result of two lives, the one spent in fashionable dissipation and pleasure, the other in conformity to the precepts of Christianity, may, I think, be strikingly exemplified by a comparison of the opposite sentiments of two celebrated men, the one a mere man of the world, the other a devoted Christian, uttered on similar occasions, viz. near the close of life and on a retrospection of the past.

One of the individuals to whom I allude is the late Earl of Chesterfield, a nobleman for whom nature had done much, and birth and education more. He was in his day, universally allowed to be the most elegant and accomplished man in Europe: and he was no less conspicuous in the political, than in the fashionable world. No man ever possessed greater advantages for the attainment and the enjoyment of worldly pleasure; and no man ever drank deeper of the sweet but poisonous draught. Let us hear him at a time when age and disease hung heavy upon him, and rendered him incapable of further enjoyment.

"I have seen" says he, "the silly rounds of business and of pleasure, and have done with them all. I have enjoyed, all the pleasure of the world, and consequently known their futility, and do not regret their loss. I appraise them at their real value, which is, in truth, very low. Whereas those that have not experienced, always overrate them. They only see their gay outside, and are dazzled at the glare. But I have been behind the scenes. I have seen all the coarse pullies and dirty ropes which exhibit and move the gaudy machines; and I have seen & smelt the tallow candles which illuminated the whole decoration, to the astonishment & admiration of the ignorant audience. When I reflect on what I have seen, what I have heard and what I have done, I can hardly persuade myself that all that frivolous hurry of bustle and pleasure of the world had any reality; but I look upon all that as one of those romantic dreams, which opium commonly occasions; and I do by no means desire to repeat the nauseous dose, for the sake of the fugitive dream.—Shall I tell you that I bear this melancholy situation with that meritorious constancy and resignation, which most people boast of? No, for I really cannot help it. I bear it, because I must bear it, whether I will or no! I think of nothing but of killing time the best way I can, now that he is become my enemy. It is my resolution to *sleep* in the carriage during the remainder of the journey."

"You see," says Bishop Horne, remarking on this passage, "in how poor, abject and unfitted a condition, at a time when he most wanted help and comfort, the world left this man, and he left the world."

The other individual alluded to is Paul, "the aged;" a man of very different character, and who applied his transcendant talents to a very different purpose. Instead of making worldly, selfish pleasure, the pursuit of his life, he devoted all—pleasure, health, liberty, life to the glory of his Maker and to the benefit of his fellow men. He knew no pleasure save in laboring for the salvation of mankind. He knew no other glory than in humbling himself before his divine Redeemer and in bearing his cross. Let us hear the language of such a man at the close of a life of tribulation and about to be ended by martyrdom.

"I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand; I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day."

Is it not worthy of sober remark, Mr. Editor, that one man whose whole life has been a constant round of gaiety and pleasure, should look back upon it with so much disgust, and make his exit with such feelings of disappointment and remorse; and that another, whose life had been a uniform scene of peril and suffering, should, at its painful close, review it with such satisfaction and complacency, and then go off the stage with such a song of triumph in his mouth?

Female Society.—If there is any recreation, which more than all others tends to preserve the moral senses from pollution, the affections from being corrupted, the social feelings from going to decay—to 'raise the manners and improve the heart,' it is in the frequent intercourse with sensible and well educated females. I do not mean now that these advantages are to be sought for or expected in the crowded ball room or in fashionable parties. These are too often the hot-beds where the rank weeds of dissipation shoot up in their deadly luxuriance and wither the seeds of virtue. It is rather in the exchange of thought in the hours of social intercourse, that the influence of woman delights, cheers, and improves. Here there is no artificial excitement to lend a false glory to her cheek, or a deceitful volubility to her tongue. I value far higher, one hour passed in the society of an intelligent, accomplished female, than all the giddy scenes of the Theatre or Ball room—I had rather stand in the shadow of such a woman by moonlight, than promenade Broadway with the most fashionable belle in the city.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

Moral and Religious.

A MEDITATION ON THE APPROACH OF NIGHT

"*The night cometh.*" The glorious luminary of heaven, which a few hours ago irradiated our hemisphere, and reflected a splendour and beauty upon every surrounding object, has now taken his leave of us, and is gone to enlighten other regions. The sober twilight,—favourable to seriousness and contemplation,—which succeeded in his room, has gradually disappeared; and the thick gloom which surrounds me, and obscures the charming prospects so lately beheld with admiration, tells me that the day,—the season for activity and labour,—is departed; that the evening,—sacred to social and domestic joys,—is about to close; and that "the night cometh." Let me, then, while yet my faculties are in full exercise, devote a few moments to serious reflection; and see if I cannot learn some useful lessons from the darkness which surrounds me.

The night cometh. And it is pleasant to look forward to it. Now shall the busy husbandman be freed for a while from the effects of the curse; and the industrious artist and mechanic from the fatigues and anxieties attendant on their several occupations: the prudent housewife shall be relieved from the entanglements of her domestic concerns; and even the child of misfortune may on his peaceful pillow forget for a few moments his sorrows and his fears. This is very agreeable to nature. But the real Christian can tell us of a softer, sweeter pillow than luxury has ever invented, or the art of man supplied. Yes, dearest Jesus! thy saints when leaning on thy compassionate, thy sympathising bosom, experience a peace which passeth all understanding.—This will afford a balm to the wounded conscience,—a rest to the weary soul, to which the world is a total stranger; and which, blessed be thy name, not all the powers of earth and hell combined can ever invade. Here, O my Saviour, let me ever seek my refuge and my comfort; here let me repose my weary head, and lose in thy dear embrace every painful and affective remembrance. In such a place of shelter I can hear undisturbed the storms of life which beat around me, and learn to estimate the pleasures, the riches, and the honours of this vain world, according to their true value; considering them but as the fleeting shadows of a midnight dream.

The night cometh. Yes; I see approaching a longer darker night than I have yet witnessed—even the night of death. Often have I bid a temporary adieu to the setting sun, and in a few succeeding hours saluted again his morning beams. But the moment draws near when I must close my eyes upon his glories, to open them no more till the great archangel's trumpet shall sound aloud, "Arise, ye dead, and come to judgment!" Then must I bid my friends and relatives, my acquaintance and connexions, with all the other objects with which, through the medium of the senses, I have been accustomed to converse, a long good night; my body shall make its bed beneath the clods of the valley, where the worm shall feed sweetly on it, and it shall be remembered no more. But, ah! consequences infinitely more important will follow that eventful period. The dust shall indeed return to the earth as it was; but the spirit must return to God who gave it.—It must appear before his awful tribunal, and receive from his lips the irrevocable sentence which gives it admittance to the realms of eternal felicity, and to the community of saints and angels; or consigns it over to the regions of despair, where it must be the companion of devils and of wicked spirits, and dwell with the blackness of darkness for ever. Solemn thought! Alarming consideration! Yes, this night is coming, and I know not how soon it may arrive. Perhaps I may even now have reached its boundaries; perhaps I have already beheld the sun for the last time, and before he appears again to gladden the creation with his vivifying influences, I may be numbered with the silent dead; and am I ready for such an event? Common prudence has taught me to prepare for that hour of natural repose; my pillow is smoothed, my doors and windows are barred against the incursions of midnight depredators, and every necessary precaution is taken, in an humble dependence upon Divine providence to secure peaceful slumbers. But say, O my soul, hast thou been equally solicitous to make due preparation for the final hour? And when reason and revelation unite in whispering, "This night the Son of man may come to call thee hence," canst thou willingly and cheerfully respond, "Amen: even so, come, Lord Jesus?"

O, my adorable Redeemer! I know no other preparation for death,—I seek no other meetness for eternal life, than that which flows from thy pardoning blood, and thine all perfect righteousness. In these is all my hope and all my confidence: these shall constitute my only plea before the Father's throne; and with a sweet sense of interest in them, I will undauntedly face my last sleepless foe, nor tremble at his stroke. My crimes have been more than sufficient to sink me into the gulf of remediless woe; but thy merits infinitely out weigh them all; and give to me and all who trust therein a title to bliss unspeakable and everlasting. I will, therefore, make mention of thy righteousness, even of thine only. When I close mine eyes in death, be thou, my Lord and Saviour, nigh, to support my drooping head, and cheer my fainting spirits. Help my pale quivering lips with their last breath to magnify thy grace, and recommend thee to my fellow sinners: and when my soul is emancipated from its clayey prison, O, do thou receive it! bear it far from the doleful regions of eternal darkness, and give it an abundant entrance into thine blissful abode where night shall be more, and where, free from sin and every other interruption, I shall see thy face, and sing thy praises, for ever and for ever.

BLANKS
Neatly executed at this Office.